

# The Tech.

VOLUME 91, NUMBER 35

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1971

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



Michael Albert in the office he occupied as UAP.

## Institute re-admits Albert, UAP expelled 2 years ago

By Bruce Marten

Mike Albert has been re-admitted to MIT.

The radical student leader and former UAP, who was expelled in January, 1970 for his part in a demonstration in October '69, was reinstated by the Faculty Committee on Discipline last week after two hearings that took a total of nearly six hours. He will be readmitted for one term only, sufficient time for him to complete his bachelor's degree in mathematics.

At the time of his expulsion, Albert, a member of the class of 1969, lacked only a few credits for graduation. He was remaining at MIT a fifth year to serve out the term as Undergraduate Association President to which he was elected in March 1969. (See story, p. 2)

The Discipline Committee, chaired by Prof. Thomas B. Sheridan, met to consider Albert's petition for reinstatement. They heard arguments from several faculty members, some of whom opposed read-

mission. Albert himself appeared and was asked to describe his activities over the last 18 months. Sources said the most significant opposition was voiced by a few senior professors in Albert's department, Course XVIII. There were some schemes proposed that would have given Albert a degree without readmission, but it was pointed out that the rules of the faculty require that a student be enrolled as a regular student during the term in which he graduates. Some committee members wanted Albert to be enrolled only as a special student.

Albert was expelled in the middle of a tumultuous year punctuated by demonstrations, emergency faculty meetings, rumors of impending busts, and trials in Middlesex County courts, culminating with the nationwide student strike which effectively closed down the Institute's academic functions in May 1970. As an effective speaker and member of a series of radical groups Albert figured prominently in many of these

radical actions. Some said it was for this leadership role that he was singled out by the administration for punishment.

Formally, however, he was expelled for "participation in a demonstration in which violence was present" — an October 29, 1969 demonstration protesting a General Electric recruiter at the Placement Office. (At the time, the electrical unions were out on strike against GE.) The sluggishness of MIT's judicial process held up his disciplinary hearing until December 17, when he and four other students "went on trial."

That hearing broke down into an abusive shouting match between the defendants and some members of the committee, including then-chairman Roy Lamson, Professor of Humanities. The Committee met again on December 22 and 23 and voted to recommend Albert's expulsion, citing the disruption and Albert's "insolence" along with the original charges. Then-president Howard Johnson upheld the recommendation. Albert was notified by mail of this on January 8, 1970.

The news sparked a furor on campus: The General Assembly asked that Albert be reinstated; the administration ignored them. On January 15 a demonstration organized by RL and MITSOS broke into President Johnson's office and occupied it for two days before leaving. That demonstration, in turn, resulted in 29 court indictments (continued

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## Tensions seem eased after football incident

By Alex Makowski

Tensions appeared to be easing last night following a brief flash of violence during the Sunday afternoon intramural (IM) football program on Briggs Field.

IM Council Chairman Ken Weisshaar was punched in the face when he attempted to investigate an incident between a Black Student Union football player and referee Joel Bergmann. The punch from the BSU player broke Weisshaar's nose.

The blow came shortly after a hard-fought, unusually rough football game between 'A' League members BSU and Lambda Chi Alpha. Both sides had complained of poor refereeing and illegal play by their opponents, and the BSU squad lodged a protest over one call during the first quarter.

News of the rough game and subsequent incident spread rapidly among the other IM football teams, and Sunday night there was much talk of somehow cancelling or dropping the BSU's games. One member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon football squad, a teammate of Weisshaar's, said that his house might pass some motion signifying its intent not to play its scheduled game with the BSU this Saturday, and there were reports that Phi Gamma Delta, another 'A' League squad, had similar plans. Some Lambda Chi's were talking privately of expelling the BSU team from IM football. The BSU

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## Italian banker visits MIT

By Ken Knyf

The head of the Central bank of Italy, Guilo Carli, met with Professor of Economics Paul Samuelson and Professor of Management Franco Modigliani of MIT and Professor Tobin of Yale last Friday for open discussion of possible international monetary systems to fill the void created by President Nixon's August 15 announcement.

Governor Carli advocated that the US be put on a more equal footing with the other nations of the world. The other speakers agreed that this was one possible solution of the problem, but felt there were other, potentially superior, solutions.

The question became an important one when President Nixon's announcement that the US would no longer redeem dollars in gold broke the long-standing Bretton Woods system for international monetary rela-

tions. As all four speakers pointed out, the Bretton Woods Agreements were out-dated long ago; but no one moved to change them and everyone feared that sudden abridgement would seriously impair international trade.

An important inconsistency in the Bretton Woods Agreements arises from the fact that the value of the dollar was fixed in gold and the rest of the currencies of the world were fixed in terms of dollars. This had the advantage of setting the world's economy on the only stable currency it had; but had the disadvantage of giving each other country the power to determine the US's balance of payments with respect to it. While the other countries had sole power to change currency ratios, and thus trade flows, the US was officially obliged to redeem all debts incurred through

trade imbalances in gold.

The major proposal of Carli's opening comments centered around this inconsistency. He proposed that each nation regulate its own exchange rates and be held responsible to balance its accounts over time. In coordination with this, he proposed that

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## Admissions mix changing

By Seth Raeusen

The class of 1975 is larger and has more women than any other class.

Of the thousand plus who registered, 125 are female and 46 are Black, including 13 coeds.

The number of MIT coeds represents a 31% increase over last year. Pete Richardson of the admissions office explained, "Our selection process ignores sex... There are no restraints on the number of girls." The major problem is in convincing prospective applicants that MIT is a coed institution.

Along with the increase in women and overall freshmen came the drop in final applications and yield. Yield is the ratio of the number of students who enter to the number who are accepted. The number of applications fell from 4500 to 3800 and the yield dropped

from 65% to 56%. However, the latter percentage doesn't include 15 freshmen who elected to take their first year off.

Both the decrease in final applications and yield are problems that private institutions face in 1971. Richardson attributed the problems to the present economic condition. The rise of the state schools in size and quality coupled with a faltering economy makes it hard for students to attend private institutions. MIT has a financial aid program that at least partially supports about half of its undergraduates — however, much of it is loan.

Aside from financial aspects, the prospective applicant must also consider whether science and technology are relevant to his interests. Richardson felt that MIT's rigid curriculum could also have frightened off

some students.

Of the 15 freshmen who decided to take their first year off, Richardson had this to say: "Students should break their schooling at the right point in their careers. There's no point in coming here until you want to."

There are nine less Blacks in this year's freshman class than in last year's although the number is considerably higher than two years ago. Richardson gave a partial explanation: "We've worked hard trying to find devices that will attract students, especially Blacks. We do it the conventional way, visiting high schools, and that doesn't work. What's an effective way to recruit students?... What we've found to be the most important factor in recruiting new students is the statements and attitudes of the MIT student body traveling around the world."



## Tenure, real estate among CJAC topics

By Drew Jaglom

The Corporation Joint Advisory Committee (CJAC) met last week under new Chairman James Champy (right, above) to sketch out possible courses of action for the coming term.

Within two weeks CJAC will meet with the Corporation itself to sample the trustees' feelings about what would be feasible. The possibilities include investigations of the role and value of visiting committees, improving contact between the Corpora-

tion and the campus, tenure, real estate operations, and finances.

Another problem the committee will tackle is reviving campus interest in CJAC. Barely four or five people showed up for the Thursday night meeting, and the group considered a massive publicity campaign for the two coming meetings October 14 and 28.

CJAC was created by past president Howard Johnson more than two years ago to provide a

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# MIT re-admits Albert, Italian banker visits MIT

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with no finding) and seven expulsions.

Two of the persons expelled over the occupation have since re-enrolled at MIT, and one has graduated.

Albert remained active in radical activities in Cambridge for the next several months, but with the arrival of fall and the end of the period of obvious militancy noted throughout the US, faded from the MIT scene.

Since then Albert has worked with the People's Coalition for

Peace and Justice, sponsors of the People's Peace Treaty with the Vietnamese people (PCPJ's activities last year included non-violent civil disobedience during the Mayday antiwar actions; this fall PCPJ plans to work with demonstrations, a moratorium, and civil disobedience). He has been supporting himself as a house painter, and is currently living in Somerville.

Reached by phone, Albert stated he was returning to MIT to pick up his degree for reasons of employment — "in case I want to get a teaching job."

## '68-'70: Years of Upheaval

By Bruce Marten

Michael A. Albert was expelled in the middle of the most tumultuous period MIT has ever experienced. The quietude of the campus today belies the fact that less than two years ago it was the scene of numerous demonstrations — almost, but never quite, a battlefield. Police were never called on campus, as at Harvard and Columbia.

The issues behind the protests here were varied and complex, ranging from academic reform to racist hiring practices. At MIT, antiwar protest had a particularly local focus, since MIT was and remains the largest single university contractor for the Department of Defense.

Mike Albert's career as a radical activist spans, and in a sense summarizes, the experience of 1968 — 1970, the year which saw the most turmoil. A member of the class of '69, Albert entered the Institute shorn and straight in the fall of 1965. Like many students during the last half of the decade, he learned to smoke marijuana and hate the war in Vietnam while at MIT. He first came to public attention as "an active member of MIT Resistance" shortly after the Sanctuary of 1968.

Beginning October 29, 1968, Mike O'Connor, GI AWOL from Fort Bragg, N.C. was given Sanctuary in the Sala de Puerto Rico in the Student Center. MIT Resistance, an antiwar/draft resistance group, occupied the Sala with the consent of Student Center Committee. Up to 2000 people at one time sat in to provide a human shield against a bust — but it never came. After a week enthusiasm had ebbed. The Sanctuary moved to the building's fourth floor, where O'Connor was arrested by federal marshals a week later.

By spring 1969 the scope of protest had turned inward to include the Institute itself. Students crashed faculty meetings to demand that they be opened. The Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) and Union of Concerned Scientists demonstrated against war research and called for a research stoppage on March 4. On March 13, running as a write-in candidate on a platform that included abolishing grades, requirements and war research at MIT, Mike Albert was elected UAP by a narrow margin, in an election in which barely 1300 undergraduates bothered to vote.

Albert had been active in academic affairs the previous years as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee for change. But the student government proved no lever against the policies of the administration. By the fall of 1969, Albert had largely abandoned active leadership of the General Assembly for organizing work with the November Action Coalition.

In 1969-1970 demonstrations

followed each other in bewildering succession. There were numerous radical groups active in the area, sometimes they were opposed ideologically or tactically and their conflicts were often more bitter than those between dissenters and administration. Nationally, SDS had split in warring factions; PL and SMC were antagonists (one SMC meeting here was physically attacked). On campus, Resistance had dissolved. In its place were Rosa Luxemburg and MIT SDS, the latter a PL faction, and SACC. Along with groups from off campus they formed the city-wide November Action Coalition (NAC), which planned a solid week of demonstrations, mostly at MIT, with specific targets the Instrumentation Laboratory (now Draper) where the MIRV and ABM were being developed, and the Center for International Studies, a major DoD social science contractor.

The campus grew tenser as the Actions approached. Demonstrations almost every other day confronted the Corporation meeting, the CIS, GE recruiting, and the disciplinary hearings instituted as a result of the demonstrations. In the midst of this the General Assembly endorsed the October 15 Moratorium and then President Howard Johnson attacked the war and asked for voluntary participation in the Moratorium. On October 15 Jerome Wiesner led 2000 people off the campus to join nearly 100,000 gathered on the Boston Common.

The November Actions began on the 4th of that month with 650 people marching to the CIS, which closed before they arrived. The following day police routed about 370 obstructive pickets from I-Lab 5 by use of massed formations of men armed with clubs. Only 8 people were injured since the pickets chose to retreat. The following day 300 or so sat in the corridor outside the presidential suite. That was the last of the actions at MIT.

The November 15 March on Washington drew protestors away from the campus; a series of disciplinary hearings culminating in Albert's expulsion renewed the turmoil, and led to the only building seizure that ever occurred here: the President's office.

Subsequently, there were sporadic nonviolent demonstrations, a few minor disruptions, and then — the Strike. The Faculty voted to support the Strike, and let students skip classes.

1970-71 saw nothing to match the previous year. The vehemence ebbed. Certainly the thrusts of protest have encouraged the Institute to undertake attempts at academic reform, black student recruiting, and reduce its volume of war research. On the other hand, the Draper Labs have not been converted nor spun off.

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debts be squared with special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund rather than gold. This would have the three advantages of giving the IMF an informal regulatory function in payment imbalances, basing the creation of world liquidity on a more stable and controllable basis than the discovery of gold, and not giving unreasonable advantages to countries such as South Africa that are rich in gold deposits.

In his comments, Professor Tobin pointed out that an alternative to giving the US power to adjust its exchange rate would be to make dollars inconvertible into gold. This would have the advantage of lessening the force of the anticipated production cutbacks, and consequent unemployment for such economies as the German and Japanese as the US moves to square its debts.

Carli responded to this by citing a statement by the heads of the European central banks saying they wanted a slow and gradual reduction of the US debts, which in diplomatic language means they could be amenable to extending the US debt indefinitely; exactly the effect Professor Tobin was referring to,

although not by the same means. Also commenting on this problem, Modigliani emphasized the psychological effects of this question and brought up the point that these could be strong arguments in settling the question one way or the other.

Samuelson stated his belief that both the changes occurring in the market and the changes the Nixon administration seems to anticipate would not be large enough to even the balance of payments. Taking a much more down-to-Earth tack, that the major powers would not at this time agree to a system not based

on gold, he centered on the question of just how large the exchange rate revisions should be, though no one else seemed willing to venture a statement on what size revisions are needed to establish equilibrium.

All four agreed it would be very unfortunate if this chance to improve the system were missed as a comparable opportunity will probably not come for another generation. They also agreed that much greater flexibility in exchange rates is needed in the future to allow for frequent corrections in trade imbalances.

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## A GREAT MOVIE GETS GREAT REVIEWS

Rolling Stone, Dan Bates, reprinted in its entirety.

## FILMS

Johnny Got His Gun  
directed by Dalton Trumbo  
Bruce Campbell Productions

### Devastating

A corny word, I suppose, but it's the only one that can be judiciously applied to Dalton Trumbo's long-awaited film of his 1938 antiwar-novel-to-end-all-antiwar-novels.

Johnny Got His Gun, I'm glad to say, will undoubtedly prove to be one of 1971's most important film experiences. I'm glad to say it because, to tell the truth, I feared the worst. Novelists and writers in general generally make lousy directors. Abraham Lincoln Polonsky notwithstanding. So, when it was announced that Trumbo was filming his horror narrative of a World War I-produced basket case himself, I had premonitions of the worst. These premonitions grew when I heard that Trumbo was hiring big-name stars — Jason Robards, Donald Sutherland, Diane Varsi, Marsha Hunt — to play cam-croles.

Luckily, my premonitions proved all false. The film isn't flawless — some of the fantasy sequences smack of Fellini, entirely wrong in this context, and although he does a good job, I had a hard time accepting Sutherland as Christ — but no amount of minor flaws can keep it from being a generally brilliant work.

The central character, Joe Bonham, is played by newcomer Tim-

othy Bottoms, who is an easily manipulated puppet for director Trumbo's tightly-held puppet strings; an actor who could do Joe on his own steam might be preferable, but, oddly, Bottoms' character isn't as important to the film's stream-of-consciousness flashback scenes as are some others.

Fortunately, some of these others are Robards as Joe's father, who has not been this strong since *Long Day's Journey Into Night* or last year's brilliant *Cable Hogue*.

I liked Trumbo's concept of a sweating Jesus who actually looks as if he'd been through forty days and forty nights of travail, and Sutherland, usually a hopelessly undisciplined and self-indulgent performer, is here tightly restrained and used to general good effect in the part. And I liked the way Trumbo used old-time Republic western star Don "Red" Barry in a minor part, and Charles McGraw as Joe's girl's rough-hewn father.

"Beautiful" is a word so often mis-used as to have virtually lost its utility, but I can't think of any other adjective to apply to Diane Varsi's performance as the nurse who comprehends Joe's legless, armless, eyeless, earless, noseless, mouthless, tongueless post-battle state and finally shows solitary compassion for him after Edward Franz and all the others have virtually dismissed him as a hospital curiosity. The scene in which she finally manages to communicate with the invalid by spelling out "Merry Christmas" on his chest is truly touching.

But Trumbo refuses to let us off

1971 Rolling Stone

the hook with an upbeat ending. Melvin Laird's spirit manifests itself in the general who ultimately decides against putting poor Joe out of his misery, as Joe requests through an unusual form of Morse code, and, instead, consigns him to the back-corridors oblivion of Classified Information. Anything else would be too simple and strictly against Army policy. The parallels are too numerous to name and, might I add, horrifying.

To be sure, this must be one of the most truly horrifying and grueling films ever made, and it is every bit to Trumbo's credit that this is so. This is the very type of cinematic horror to which we very much need to be exposed, under our current state of siege.

Johnny Got His Gun is not a pleasant film. Even the deceptive "Americana" of the flashback scenes is lent an extra dimension of horror through the "present" context within which the scenes are framed, i.e., the utter hopelessness of Joe's hospitalized state. There are moments of humor, but that framework again renders them wholly black. And black has rarely seemed so oddly healthy.

Trumbo could have taken the Sam Peckinpah route and rubbed our face in the grue. He has not, thankfully. Rather, he leaves much to the viewers' imaginations. We never really see Joe in the hospital bed. We are left to envision him in our minds. Which makes his state all the more unforgettable. Another master stroke on Trumbo's part, this, in a film of myriad master strokes.

—DAN BATES



Dalton Trumbo's

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# Tensions appear relaxed following football incident

(Continued from page 1)

team, on the other hand, was wondering about the value of competing in the 'A' League at all, doubting that they could expect an impartial or quality job of refereeing.

During the day yesterday there was a steady flow of communication among the students involved, the BSU coach, Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart's office, and the athletic affairs office of Athletics Director Ross Smith. By evening the talking seemed to have eased some of the ill will, and a possible confrontation at the regular monthly IM Council meeting failed to materialize. When pressed from the floor for an explanation of the incident, Weishaar replied that it was impossible for the Council to

review the matter on such short notice. He promised that the Council's Executive Committee would meet within the next day or two to conduct an investigation of the incident and make a report.

As one IM Council official pointed out, there are problems with relying solely on the Executive Committee to handle Sunday's action. The Committee was set up to handle rule interpretations and adjudicate protests. However, Weishaar had two other SAE's sit on the Committee, and newly elected Lambda Chi Dave Wilson is a fourth member. Only secretary Mark Lettner was not involved with Sunday's game and subsequent incident. Both Weissnar and Bergmann, who claims the BSU player struck him and knocked

him to the ground, could file a complaint with the student/faculty discipline committee.

A major concern of both students and administrators involved is the future of IM football. Forced or voluntary withdrawal of the BSU team could cast a shadow over the whole IM program.

Furthermore, the incident was set within a weekend plagued by an unusually high number of injuries. Football manager Steve Cocchi reported that eight students had required care at either the infirmary or the Cambridge Hospital.

Athletic Staff member Dave Michaels, who oversees the IM program, urged that the IM Council consider some sort of rules revision for next season's action.

# Institute battles pollution

By Carol McGuire

MIT Physical Plant is conducting a broad-based conservation plan, aimed at saving both money and the environment. It is working in the areas of air and water pollution, energy conservation, recycling papers, and radio noise.

Air pollution, the most noticeable aspect to students from the country, is being controlled in accordance with the state and federal regulations. A new boiler, of a non-polluting design, has just been installed, and low sulfur fuel is being used. There is a 1% limit on sulfur content in oil; as of October 1, it will be only 0.5%. When questioned about a possible shortage of low-sulfur fuel, suppliers assured Donald Whiston, Deputy Director of Physical Plant, that they would provide it.

Physical Plant only measures the emissions from its own smokestacks, but from its vantage point on top of the Green Building it has a comprehensive view of the local situation. The only problems occur on the rare occasions when something breaks down.

## Water pollution

Water pollution is not a major problem to Physical Plant, as MIT only uses river water in four locations:

- 1) Aeronautics and Astronautics labs, which use water for 75-100 hours per year, for cooling purposes;
- 2) Magnet Laboratory, which pumps the most, using it for cooling the magnets and in the air conditioning system;
- 3) The pipe under the Great Court, which supplies water for cooling in the Materials labs, in air conditioning in the main buildings, the Gas Turbine Lab in Building 31, (which uses very little now), and the power plant, when it is generating power (about 15 hours per year, according to Whiston; this is when it is tested or is helping Cambridge Electric Company with a peak load);
- 4) The Sloan buildings, for air conditioning.

Only this past year, the Army Corps of Engineers revoked all permits to discharge into the Charles, and drew up new regulations. After MIT had submitted its preliminary report by July 1, its classification was changed. The cooling raised the water temperature, so the Institute is a "critical industry," and must include in its specifications many new factors, such as water flow, temperature change, and chemical and particle levels. The Environment Protection Agency and the Massachusetts state Water Pollution Board also check on the reports.

## Trash

In the area of solid waste, the Institute uses trash compactors; there is one in MacGregor, one in the Student Center, and one in Building 4, with a new one ordered for Burton. There had been a compactor in the Building 56 rubbish room until it was realized that its care and feeding required the full time of one employee. Now it is on loan to Professor David Wilson, who is experimenting with it.

Papers are recycled, and recycled paper is available through the general purchasing office. Physical Plant, in conjunction with APO, is working on a plan to recycle other items, but more information is needed.

Energy conservation is an important part of this pollution-control program. Recently janitors have been applying "Light\$ out" signs in an attempt to cut down on wasted power. Air conditioning, a major consumer of power, was cut back this summer. Money has been saved, partly because of this cut-back and partly because of the voluntary checks on waste.

## Research power

Many people assume research takes a lot of power. At MIT it averages 1/2 watt per square foot, while lights are 3 wt/ft<sup>2</sup>, and air conditioning a whopping 5 wt/ft<sup>2</sup>. Lighting has been cut a little, especially in the corridors. Whiston says that this year

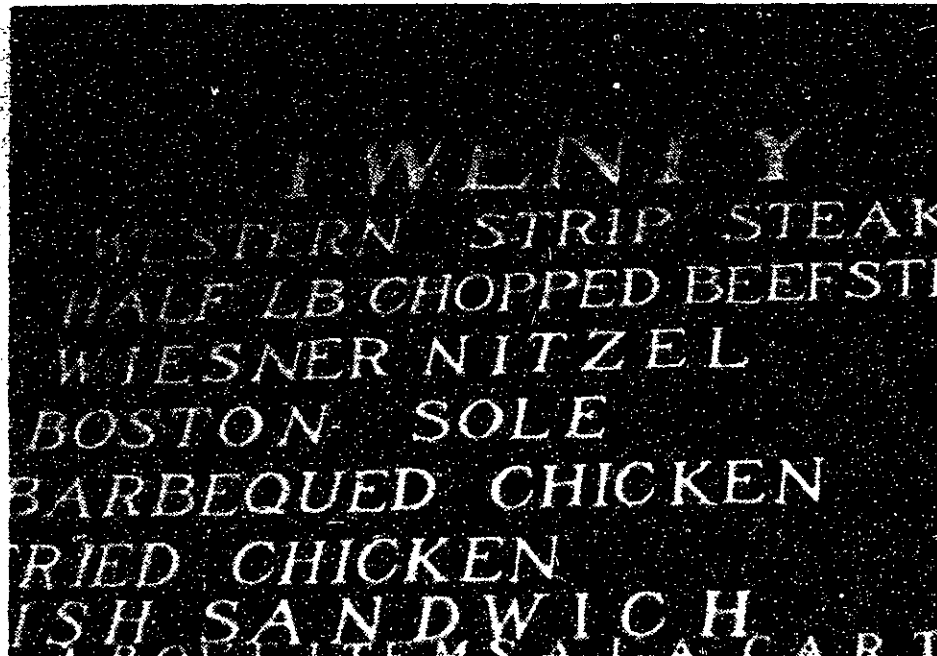
buildings will be a little cooler, especially in the stairwells and lecture halls. Some buildings which, because of size or sunlight, must be cooled all year, may be a little warmer. This will save money by using less gas and oil, besides preventing air pollution.

MIT uses as much gas as the suppliers will allow — houses have priority over institutions. Gas is cleaner and more easily controlled than oil, and the price is about the same.

## Radio noise

One little-known aspect of radio noise is the Institute's radio networks. Besides the Campus Patrol's radio system, there are currently two others run by Physical Plant. One is a paging system used to direct the janitors and maintenance men, and the other directs the trucks and shuttles. The Graphic Arts Service tried a two-way radio network for a while, but encountered too much interference. All of these are licensed by the FCC, and must be careful not to use too much power or to interfere with other users.

The current project of Physical Plant is the extension of utilities to Westgate apartments. Amherst Alley, from Joyce Chen's to Westgate, is being dug up to provide a trench for electric and telephone ducts and a steam tunnel, continuing it from the power house, past MacGregor (the current end-point) to Westgate, to consolidate these utilities.



This special "tribute" to MIT's new president Jerome Wiesner was conceived and constructed by unidentified employees in the Twenty Chimneys grill room in the Student Center, and has gone virtually unnoticed for several weeks.

# Tenure, real estate among CJAC topics

(Continued from page 1)

communications link between the campus and the Corporation. It was meant to be a broadly-based group representative of students and faculty as well as the Corporation. Problems CJAC has tackled in the past, as Champy pointed out when the meeting got underway, included the proxy voting of MIT's General Motors stock, the development of the Simplex properties, and the selection of Johnson's successor.

The first issue discussed Thursday was visiting committees. Every year the Corporation selects a separate group of professionals to evaluate the performance of each department. The reviews are forwarded to the administration and the Corporation. Corporation and CJAC member Gregory Smith argued that the committees had not reached their full potential. UAP Bob Schulte suggested that CJAC assume the duties of the visiting committees, providing a constant rather than once-a-year review. But other CJAC members objected that they could not match the quality of the insights now provided by high-calibre professionals.

Improving contact between the Corporation and the campus was another important topic. The CJAC members agreed that presently the Corporation seems remote from the activity on campus, leading to such criticisms as those that cropped up during the presidential selection process last year. President Jerome Wiesner warned CJAC of the dangers of creating communications mechanisms devoid of all but symbolic value.

On tenure, Graduate Student Council President William Mack

urged more teaching input into tenure decisions. Another member wondered whether tenure might not provide too much job security, but Wiesner replied that even without it a quasi-tenure situation would develop. As in industry, it would not be likely that a man with 25 years of experience would be bumped out to make room for a relative newcomer. Linked with the tenure issue are other personnel topics: retirement, hierarchical structure, career development plans for employees, and a review of how people become associated with MIT.

Mack's question about whether MIT should retain its Simplex and Northgate holdings sharpened the real estate question. Mack went on to urge an examination of the Institute's commitment to on-campus housing. Only half of the 75 percent of MIT graduate students who would like to live on campus can find space here, for example, and there is similarly no guarantee of housing for transfers.

Since many of the issues proposed involve finances, one member insisted that CJAC develop a knowledge of MIT's financial situation. Wiesner replied that the financial picture would remain indefinite until the finalizing of President Nixon's economic policies. Over recent years MIT slipped from a very comfortable position to a situation where the books for the past fiscal period barely balanced after early predictions of an operating deficit. Wiesner also noted that the complexities of MIT's finances might be beyond the reach of CJAC, since even the President had trouble fully understanding the situation.

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Vol. XCI, No. 35 September 28, 1971

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. *The Tech* is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations, and once during the first week in August, by *The Tech*, Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: (617) 864-6900 ext. 2731 or 1541.

## NOTES

\* The Student Committee on Educational Policy will hold its first meeting of the year on Tuesday, September 28 at 7:30 pm in the West Lounge of the Student Center. We will discuss plans for IAP and the Rogers Committee proposals. All students are invited to attend. If interested but can't attend leave message at x2696.

\* A student taskforce (SCEP) is being formed to assist in the coordination and planning of the IAP program. If you are interested in working on this taskforce, call Bill Orchard, x3785 or Dana Cloutre, x3206 or come to the first meeting, Tuesday, September 28, 7:30 pm, Student Center West Lounge.

\* HoToGAMIT is to be rewritten for next year, starting now. Anybody interested should report his/her existence to TCA, W20-450, x4885. We are especially interested in photographers and graphics people, but all help will be welcome. Anyone with a HoToGAMIT ticket is invited to cash it in for a book at TCA.

\* There will be an introductory lecture on the techniques of Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi on Wednesday, September 29, at the Student Center, Room 491, 8 pm.

\* Free introductory bridge lessons. Wednesday nights 7:30, 2-229.

\* Application deadline for Fulbright scholarships for study overseas is October 8. Applications and further information are available from Dean Harold Hazen, Room 10-303, x5243.

NOTES continue on facing page.

## UROP

Environmental Medical Service, Medical Department, MIT. Pilot study of heavy-metal content of water. Laboratory and field experience for one student, preferably an upperclassperson. Contact: Dr. F. D. Aldrich, 20B-238, x5360.

## VOTE

To register to vote:

Cambridge: register at Election Commission, 3rd floor, 362 Green St. (police headquarters bldg., Central Sq.) from 8:30 to 4:30 Monday through Friday, and noon to 5 Saturday, October 2; or at City Hall, 795 Mass. Ave., tonight and every night from Thursday, Sept. 30 through the October 13 deadline. Bring proof of residence since May 2, 1971 (lease, listing in old phone book, letter from landlord, utilities bill). You may also be asked to demonstrate self-support (bring a paycheck), and intent to remain in the city after your studies are completed. If rejected, you may immediately request an appeal. For further information or advice call Cambridge Committee for Voter Registration, 661-8661.

Boston: register at City Hall (Gov't. Center). Proof of residence (details same as Cambridge) and statement of intent to remain in the city indefinitely are only requirements.

## Student vote: some early returns

By Robert Fourer

The day before my 21st birthday, earlier this month, U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell declared it would be unfair to allow me to vote at school where I live. Specifically, it would discriminate against the whole body of 2.7 million U.S. servicemen of all ages, as well as other groups whose occupations take them away from home.

Mitchell also said he believed each state should retain its present residency requirement. The Attorney General of Massachusetts, however, has already interpreted state law to give all students the right to vote at school if they've lived in one town six months. Presumably, then, state laws cannot be discriminatory in the way a federal law would be.

Then again, my city (Cambridge) has decided to continue not registering students as long as it can get away with it, yet it registered me last May when I denied having "lived as a student" for the last two years. By analogy with Mitchell's reasoning, perhaps my enfranchisement discriminated, not only against the 2.7 million servicemen and his "other groups," but against the ten thousand or more other students who are marked by residence in a dorm or fraternity.

Who knows? Mitchell's previous wisdoms as head of the Department of Justice scarcely reassure one that if the details of the voting laws were examined with a lawyer's skills, these seeming contradictions would vanish. One can only look to his far greater stature as President Nixon's campaign manager, and conclude that none of his remarks were really meant to be taken seriously in a legal sort of way. After all, large student concentrations in important states like Ohio and California are worth guarding against. It's never too early to start worrying about the next election.

Oddly enough, 18-year-old suffrage would probably never have come about had there not been great numbers of servicemen aged 18 to 20. And its enactment depended on a crucial Supreme Court decision in which Mitchell's office was compelled to argue in favor of the lowered voting age.

The story begins several years ago, when in a case unrelated to voting age the Supreme Court was asked to further interpret the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment: that no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This clause has often been used to strike down state laws where they conflict with the Constitution. Several justices opined that it also permitted Congress to enact legislation striking down state laws, if it found that such laws discriminated invidiously against any class of citizens (denying them "equal protection").

Thus arose the opportunity to convert an oft-heard slogan — if men can die for their country at 18, let them vote at 18 — into a legal principle. Congress could declare that state voting laws invidiously discriminated against citizens 18 through 20 years old, because they were subjected to the same laws as older persons on criminal responsibility, marriage, and education, as well as military service, but were denied the right to vote. So while in general Congress has no power over state voting laws except by Constitutional amendment, in this one important case under one interpretation it already had authority by law.

Such a law picked up support in Congress (in the Senate Massachusetts' Kennedy was a sponsor) and was attached to the 1970 extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Nixon opposed it, of course, but had no choice but to accept it or veto the whole act. He accepted, at the same

time voicing his confidence it was unconstitutional.

The law's provisions were such that states could challenge it quickly in the Supreme Court. Several did so. Since they were challenging federal legislation, Nixon's Justice Department had to prepare a defense.

In December of 1970 the Court came forth with a most confusing ruling, and in a most disorganized way. There were five separate opinions, only one of which, signed by three justices, supported the original reasoning of those who framed the law. Altogether four justices found the law valid, and four found it invalid. The late Justice Black held the swing vote — he ruled that the law was constitutional only as it applied to federal elections.

The upshot was that 18-year-olds could vote in all federal elections, but in state and local elections only where the states allowed them. A few days' reflection made it clear that bothersome and costly technical difficulties were sure to result — young voters would have to be registered differently, or would need separate ballots or machines, or machines' local columns would need special locks...

The situation was untenable. Congress could not repeal the law, without the embarrassment of implying that the "invidious discrimination," on second thought, had been found nonexistent. It could not pass any other sort of law rectifying the situation — the Court had ruled it out.

As the 92nd Congress organized in the opening months of this year, it became clear a Constitutional amendment was the only graceful solution. In due time it passed both houses with scant opposition, and was ratified by three-quarters of the states this summer in a record two months and seven days.

While the federal voting law was going through Congress and the courts, lower-the-vote movements also emerged in many states. 18-year-old suffrage was on the ballot in about a dozen states in the 1970 elections, a month before the Supreme Court ruling. Curiously, most of them defeated it.

## Under the law

Thus did the 26th Amendment stumble into being: "The right of citizens of the United States who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age."

Curiously again, this is stronger than laws in those few states which did lower their voting age — including Massachusetts, where it had been 19. It now appears that any restriction on what younger citizens must be to register — in particular, limitation on what a minor may claim as a residence — is unconstitutional. This was the way Mass. Attorney General Quinn reasoned in his opinion at the beginning of the summer.

Eventually the state might pass student-directed laws which are still in theory non-discriminatory — forbidding use of a dormitory as a legal residence for voting purposes, or requiring a certain sort of self-support. But such *de facto* discrimination might well be struck down by the courts, too.

A simpler and more sweeping solution is presented by Section 2 of the Amendment: "The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Indeed, it was a proposed federal law establishing some students' rights to vote at school which prompted Mitchell's curious attacks on supposed discrimination.

## Cambridge law

Meanwhile, here in Cambridge more students still can't vote, no matter how liberally they interpret the rules. While any of the above considerations might eventually come into play, right now the matter is mostly one of petty legalism and local politics.

Voter registration in this state is performed by local election boards which are largely independent of the rest of city government. They may interpret state laws as they see fit, subject to further classification by the courts. The state attorney general has issued an opinion of how the law should be interpreted in light of the lower voting age, but it is no more binding than Mitchell's remarks. The election board of Cambridge (though not Boston or Brookline) has chosen to ignore it.

Cambridge's biennial city council and school board elections will be held this November, and efforts to register the new younger voters by the November 13 deadline have been proceeding for many months. (Not all young Cambridge residents are students, of course.) Since pushing a law through the state legislature might take a year or more, and is a dubious prospect at best, activities have been directed towards getting injunctive relief in the courts.

There has been no immediate success. In order to justify a court case, some student must actually try to register, be rejected, ask for an appeal, show up at another time to plead his case before the full election commission, and be turned down there as well. Then a court may be asked to rule whether the reasons for his rejection were valid. If he is rejected on only one count, the court need not rule on any other possibilities.

In one case that did come before a federal magistrate, he rejected an injunction because there was no written record kept of the plaintiff's appeal hearing. He also hinted that the case might be required to go through state courts before being appealed on constitutional grounds to the federal judiciary.

So students are out of luck, for one more election at least, unless they can find some way to flim-flam the little old ladies who serve as registrars.

## Cambridge politics

Would student suffrage make a difference?

Could Cambridge elect a radical slate to the Council, like Berkeley, or even a "left/liberal" one?

(Continued on facing page)

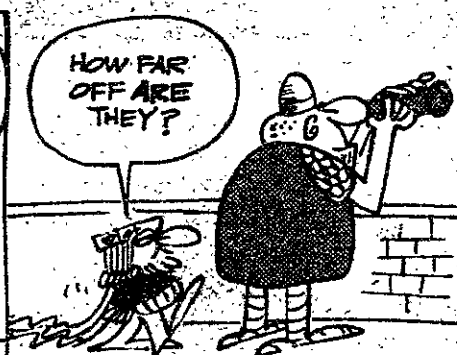
## Inagural notes

Folk artist Pete Seeger, a long time friend of MIT President Jerome Wiesner, has accepted an invitation to play in the Inagural Concert on October 6.

Seeger and Wiesner became acquainted while Wiesner was chief engineer of the Recording and Acoustics Laboratory of the Library of Congress. Beginning in 1939, Wiesner and John Lomax, curator of the Archive of Folk Song in the Library, traveled throughout the South and Southwest recording little-known American folk artists.

Scientist-astronaut Paul Chapman will discuss "The Future of NASA Research in Space" today at 4 pm in Room 35-225. Chapman was awarded a ScD by MIT four years ago for his thesis on General Relativity and is currently a Research Affiliate in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics' Measurement Systems Laboratory. Chapman is interested in relativistic experiments and is involved in NASA programs in that area. Preceding the colloquium will be coffee and donuts in 33-219, starting at 3:30.

## THE WIZARD OF ID

The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald Traveler*.



# Mike Albert is back: a quiet view

The news that Mike Albert was going to re-enter MIT presented us with a journalistic problem. Ordinarily disciplinary matters at the Institute are a private matter between the student and the Discipline Committee. Withdrawal, expulsion or readmission usually happens quietly, and every attempt is made to preserve the privacy of the individual student. Rarely do the newspapers here

carry any reports of judicial matters, and except in political cases, the system seems to work fairly well.

Mike has been out of the Institute for 18 months. He obviously intends to return quietly and take his degree, for reasons many of us share. A degree is a form of insurance for the future. It does not mean that Albert has given up his radicalism. November Actions style de-

monstrations have fallen out of favor as movement tactics; Dean Nyhart regards the probability of such disruptions in the near future as very low — hence the Discipline Committee's implicit decision that Albert's readmission would not contribute in any way to renewed campus turmoil.

In short, the climate has changed. Albert's return to the campus augurs no more for the future than the arrival of the newest freshman.

So why should we announce his arrival on page one? We knew from past experience that Mike didn't always appreciate being in the spotlight; his presence as a public speaker, amplified by the media, kept putting him there. But he's not seeking any exposure now; why should we disturb his privacy by printing these stories?

Our only justification is that of historical interest. Half the undergraduate student body came to MIT after Mike was expelled; it seemed important that we try to acquaint them with the events of two and three years ago that are still affecting the shape of things around here. We also wanted to point out that Mike is the *third* expelled radical student to return. This contrasts sharply with the polarized, tense campus of eighteen months ago.

We tried, in our news columns, to keep sensationalism to a minimum — a difficult matter. The demonstrations were, frankly, sensational. Whatever else this campus was eighteen months ago, it wasn't dull.

But things are cooler now. Mike Albert has returned to MIT, and we hope that this is the last time we have to drag him into print.

— BSM

## Student vote

The numbers say yes. Students alone make up more than 25% of the over-18 population; and they are only part of a heavily liberal 18-to-25 voting bloc. Students live in clumps, convenient to pollworkers.

Local politics says otherwise. Cambridge elections are dull and fragmented, do not lend themselves to voting in blocs, and discourage contests on the basis of issues. Furthermore, they are confusing — this year there are 36 candidates for nine city council seats, and 21 for six school board seats. (The mayor is not elected by the voters — he is a councillor, chosen by the city council after the election.)

The character of Cambridge elections is determined by its system of voting, known as proportional representation. (The system for choosing a UAP and class officers is a variation of it.) Each voter ranks the candidates in numerical order; his vote is credited to only one candidate, according to a complex system of rules — essentially, once a candidate is credited with enough votes to guarantee his election, other votes for him are credited to lower choices.

This system differs from a common-place one like Boston's (where you get as many votes as there are positions to be filled) in two main respects: 1) it takes fewer votes to elect a candidate — only one-tenth of the total of the vote; and 2) any particular bloc of votes is less powerful, since each vote goes to only one candidate.

As an example: 51% of the voters could elect an entire coalition slate of nine candidates under Boston's system; in Cambridge they could elect five candidates, if each voter ranked them one through five. But if 51% of the voters each ranked nine candidates in their first nine, conceivably none of them might gather the necessary one-tenth of the vote.

In sum, any one candidate can get himself elected with a relatively small band of staunch supporters (about 2500 in the last election), but a coalition needs

a proportionately greater number of equally staunch backers. Things look far better for the neighborhood candidate who manipulates patronage to get the vote out year after year, than for a five-man coalition of "left/liberals" running on an ideological platform that tends to fragment their support.

This is not to say Cambridge *couldn't* be another Berkeley; it would just take an especially large amount of strenuous organizing. What's more, there is little indication that students care to participate in politicking as dull and petty as Cambridge's, and even less that any number would take the time to build an organization to get the vote out.

What's more, the average student attitude toward voting in his school town is hardly one of enthusiasm even under the best conditions. Most common is dismay ("I don't know who to vote for anyhow") or disinterest ("I don't care"). There is little evidence of the civics textbook attitude that it is one's duty to be informed about local issues and play a part in the democratic system. Not a few students would rather vote in their home towns even when their only source of information is their parents, who they wouldn't think of relying on for advice more directly affecting their lives.

Finally, it's not clear student political power would make much difference anyhow. Each officeholder, dependent on his own small constituency, is powerless elsewhere. The council as a whole mostly squabbles among itself and accomplishes little of substance. The real powers in the city are business interests and universities — and students already have a measure of leverage over the latter from inside.

Perhaps the main effect of the student vote (when it does finally come to Cambridge, if ever) will be uncertainty — nervousness on the part of the pols as to how the "student bloc" will break up next. Certainly this will be the only effect, if any, in the coming election.

Let us keep the world in perspective, though. It took twelve years to organize Berkeley. Cambridge can only be harder.

## NOTES

\* Any Senior who wishes to apply for a Danforth Foundation Fellowship for 1972-73 should register by October 5, 1971 to take the Graduate Record Examination to be offered on October 23, 1971. Each applicant should also submit an informal application (a one-page essay about himself and his career plans) to Dean Irwin W. Sizer (Room 3-134, x4869) by October 12, 1971. These candidates will then be scheduled for a 15-minute personal interview at MIT on October 16, 1971 in the Graduate School Office, Room 3-134.

\* The Harvard Hillel Children's School, an experimental parent-run cooperative Jewish school, will begin its fall educational semester program on Sunday, October 3. Classes meet Sunday mornings and one weekday afternoon; a few evenings for 10 and 11 year olds. Special seminar program for teenagers interested in exploring issues of Jewish identity. If interested contact Harvard Hillel, 876-6138.

\* PARENTS' WEEKEND isn't until May, but the work starts now. Parents' Weekend '72 Committee is in the process of forming itself. If you're even mildly interested in joining, come to the organizational meeting on Tuesday, September 28 at 7 pm in Room 7-102 (main corridor).

\* Auditions for Chekov's "The Seagull": September 27, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 4, 5, 6; 7:30 to 9:30, Room 5-218. Information: MIT, 864-6000 x2839, 242-4783 nights.

\* Professor Stanley's seminar entitled "Opportunities in Biological and Medical Research for Those Who Enjoy Physics and Engineering" will meet Fridays, 2-3 pm, in Room 3-133. First seminar will be Friday, October 1.

\* Urban Action is once again looking for volunteers — their projects have been expanded and include tutoring, elderly services, transportation, legal services, research and a newsletter. If you are interested, please call x2894 or stop by at Room 437 in the Student Center.

## THE YOUNGBLOODS

AL KOOPER  
CHRIS SMITHER  
October 4 at 6 P.M.

BOSTON COMMON AT BOYLSTON & CHARLES STREETS

Tickets are \$2.50 and may be purchased at the Sunset Series trailer adjacent to the Park Street MBTA station on Boston Common; Sound Scope at 779 Boylston St. in Boston; Minuteman Records in Cambridge; A Nubian Notion in Cambridge and Roxbury; Stone Soup at 313 Cambridge St., Boston; New Directions, 61 Mass. Ave., Boston; and B.U. Ticket Office, 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. For further information call 482-8073.

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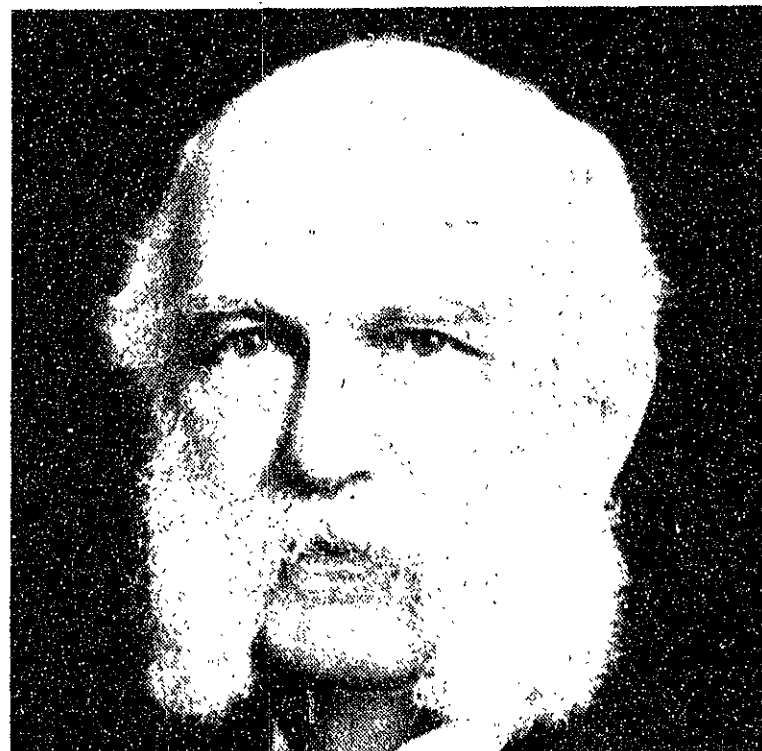
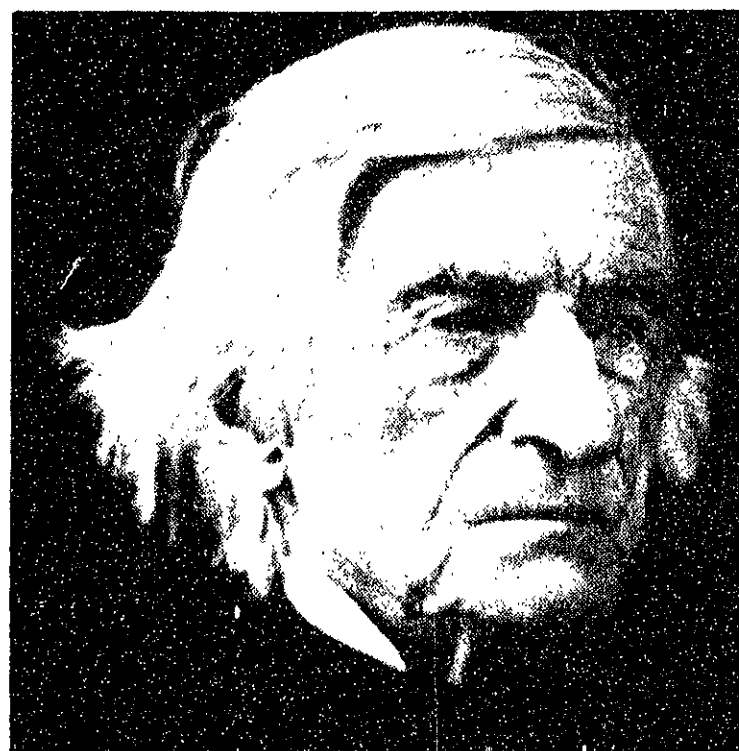
Right in Central Square  
Within easy walking distance of MIT

# Light up



This fall, when you and Sally Torque go to the big game with Purvis U., take along a copy of the October issue of the *National Lampoon*. For the 75 cents you would have spent on a football program to find out that Billy Gleeson, tight end for the Purveyors, hails from Mofongo, Indiana, and majors in port construction, you'll have something to do during half time when the Asher B. Durand High School Large Drum and Aimless Marching Corps slides into John Philip Sousa's "Bataan Death March" for the fourth time. You'll be reading a fifteen-page *Mad* parody; "125th Street," the educational TV show where those adorable Muthas, Big Rat and the Cocaine Monster, teach ghetto children their place; "Magical Misery Tour," which records the Beatles' trip to a land where all you need is a lawyer; "The Final Seconds," a gridiron gripper starring those inseparable chums, Moose Nixon and Ruff Mitchell; and "Right On!", the same campus war game played for years in army think tanks and radical encounter groups. And much more. The Back to School issue of the *National Lampoon* is on sale at newsstands everywhere.

# MIT: In the beginning...



Photographs from "Retrospect: MIT 1861-1916," placed on display yesterday in the lobby of the Hayden gallery.

Above left: MIT's first presidents. Leftmost column, top to bottom: founder and first president William Barton Rogers, governing 1861 to 1870, and, returning after illness, 1878 to 1880; John Daniel Runkle, 1870-78; Francis Amasa Walker, 1880-87. Right column: James

Above right: Students and alumni at play. Top right, the varsity football team of 1892. Below, an alumnus promenades with a beaver on the beach at Nantasket, during a celebration of the arrival of the Institute in Cambridge.

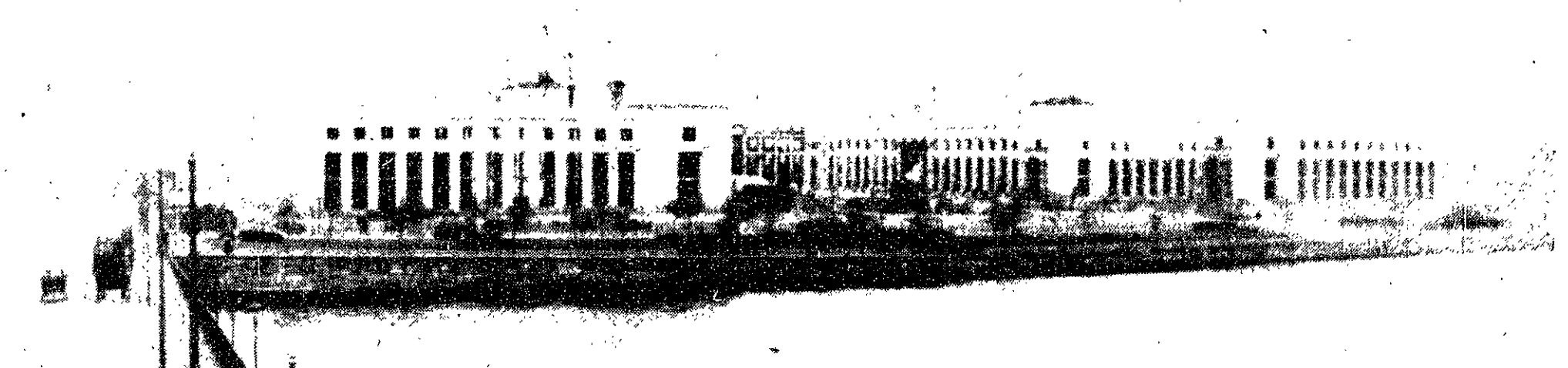
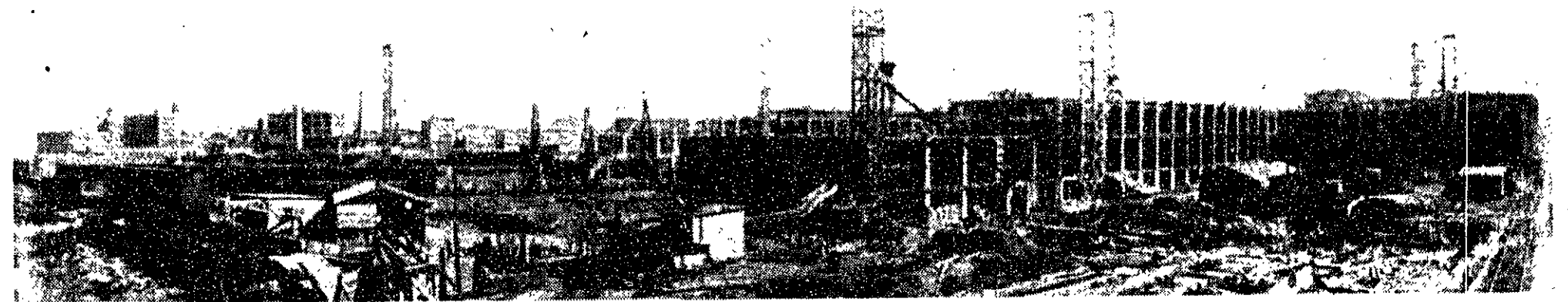
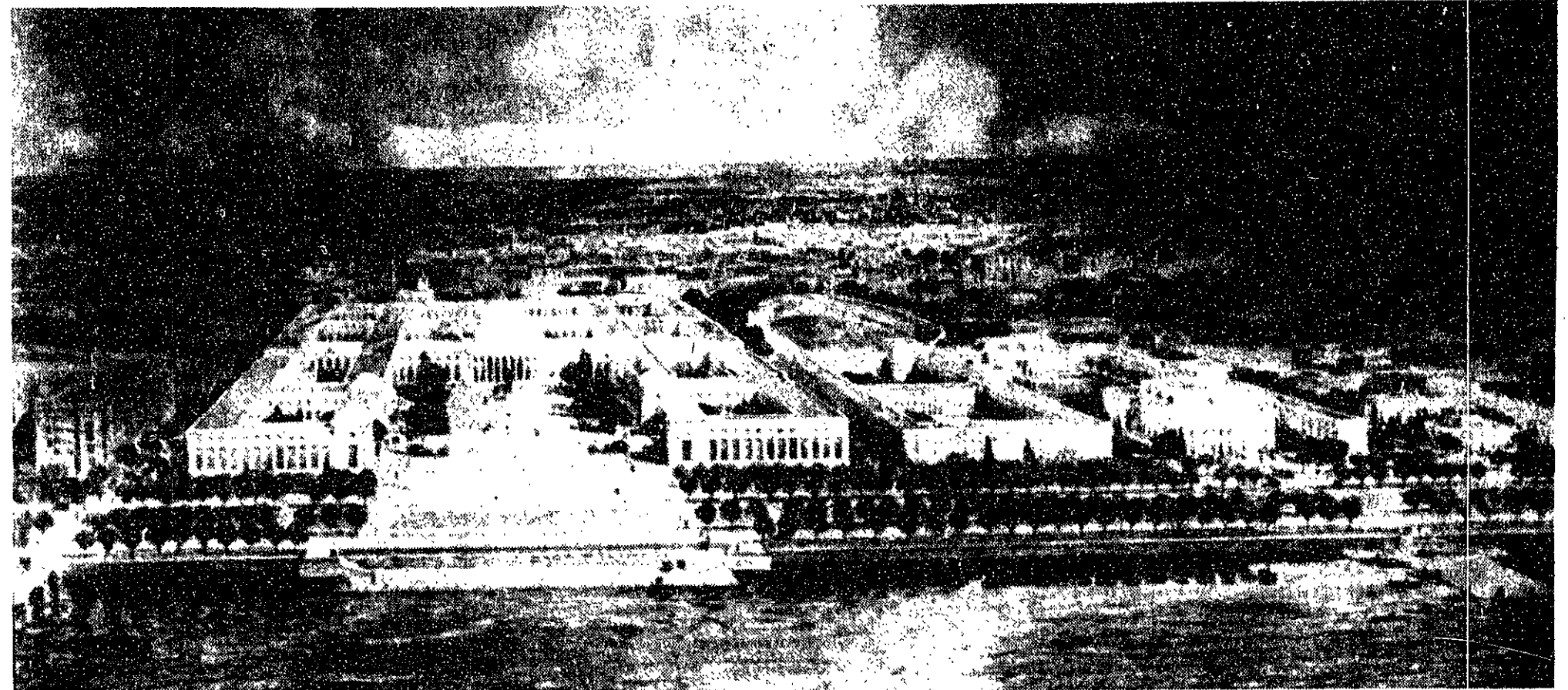
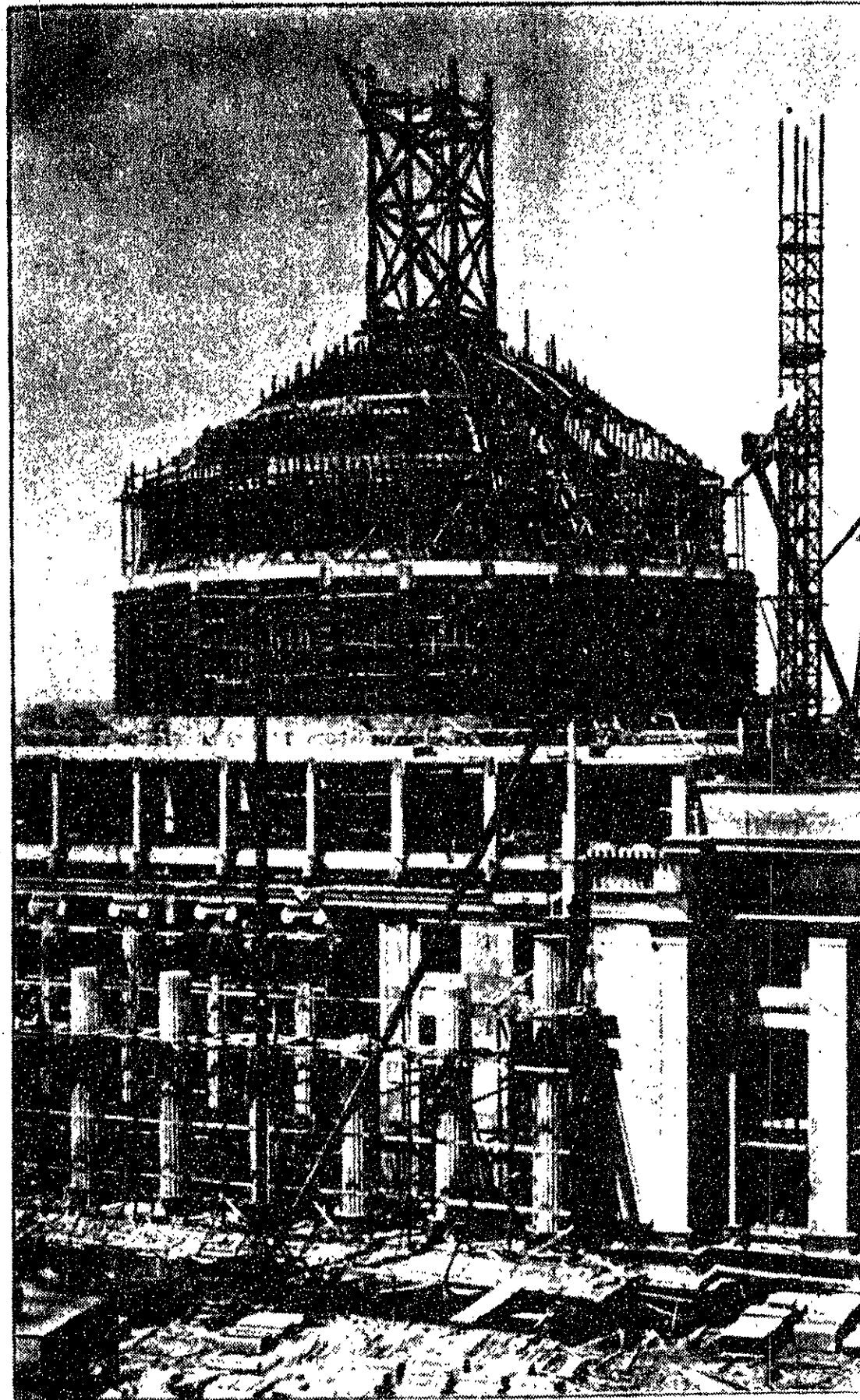
Below: One of W. Welles Bosworth's depictions of his plans for the Institute in Cambridge. Many of his larger designs are ethereal depictions of ghostly edifices that seemingly float upon a serenely mystical Charles. In many drawings, a





of Henry Smelt Prichett, president from 1900-1907, was unavailable.) At least three of the first six presidents died tragically, one while conversing with students in his office.

lugubrious reality takes shape, October 19, 1914, and nears completion, but for the Building Ten dome, April Fools' day, 1915, seen from Harvard Bridge. Below left, construction of the dome.





film:

## Love Story, Italian style

By P. E. Schindler, Jr.

The *Anonymous Venetian* almost immediately reminds one of *Love Story*, since both are simple stories, starkly told, of a man and woman in love, one of whom is dying.

In *Anonymous Venetian*, however, it is the man who is dying, of some unnamed disease. The couple here is not newly married: they are four years divorced, with one child. Their days of passionate love (shown in flashback) are behind them, as the best parts of their lives seem to be. The man is a frustrated conductor, working on a piece of music written by an anonymous Venetian: the woman is trapped into unsatisfying marriage with a rich man.

The character names are difficult to remember, (they are,

after all Italian, as are the backgrounds) as is most of the dialogue. This is partly a function of the fact that I spent most of the movie dozing off.

It must be easier to identify with a love affair between a Harvard jock and a Radcliffe girl than with two randoms; whatever the exact cause, this movie drags, and must be viewed with dedication if you wish to see the few bright moments it has.

The leads, Tony Musante and Florinda Boikan, give performances which could, at best, be characterized as "unclear." Director Enrico Salerno doesn't seem to have provided the film with sufficient drive to maintain viewer interest, in spite of his obvious facility with snappy effects and his adequate crafts-

manship at selecting camera angles.

Flashbacks in this film are handled in several ways, including the somewhat traditional straight cut with continuing sound under. His most interesting technique is the use of the same person, in young and old personifications, being present at the same time, in the same shot.

The movie, by its posters, boasts the slogan "There is love that can tear you apart... and hold you together." That's not as snappy as "Love means you never have to say you're sorry," but when you finish seeing this film, you will not need five hankies. Chances are you will not even be sorry to see it end. I wasn't.

Starts Wednesday at the Pi Alley.

film:

## The Touch of Bergman

By Emanuel Goldman

The early works of Bergman are replete with rich and elaborate dialogue, with language so intense that the soundtrack is often more provoking than the image. But starting partially with *Winter Light* and following in earnest with *The Silence*, *Persona*, *Shame*, *The Hour of the Wolf*, and *The Passion of Anna*, language moved into a secondary position. Characters were created by what they did, not what they said.

*The Touch* follows this approach, for the characters talk of almost nothing but trivia throughout. It's a difficult method, especially in a film like this, which is concerned with the problem rather than the event. The other films mentioned above dealt with death and insanity; but *The Touch* deals with the rather ordinary complications of a marital triangle.

I don't feel Bergman succeeded in this one, primarily because the actions of the

characters simply aren't distinctive enough to carry the film in the absence of the original dialogue. Whereas previously Bergman's characters were unique individuals struggling against the perjorative of the Human Condition, the characters of *The Touch* are indistinct forms that rely on the Human Condition to maintain our sympathy. That is not to say that the characters are stereotypes — Bergman is far too perspicacious to allow that — but they seem vague and contrived.

Of course, even inferior Bergman is still Bergman, and this film, as the others, manages to convey a feeling for lonely people trapped in the general predicament of being finite, of being mortal.

The film opens with the line "Your mother died 15 minutes ago," followed by a slow pan of the corpse and its personal effects. As in *The Stranger* this serves to place the action in the

existential framework: we all live and operate under the ultimate sentence of death.

Archaeology — the profession of the lover (David) — serves as an apt metaphor for David's avowed intentions: the excavation of emotion, buried under the rubble of 15 years of bourgeois routine in Karen's life. On a dig near Karen's home, David's group uncovers a medieval Madonna, buried for 500 years; but it turns out that 'hibernating' insect larva have been buried along with the Madonna; upon excavation, the insects have come to life, and threaten to destroy the relic — symbolic of Karen's sense of duty to her family destroying her affair.

Bergman regular Bibi Andersson almost makes the whole film work, with an intelligent and sensitive performance as a 34 year old housewife. She enters this, her first affair, apparently because she feels needed, but soon discovers that feeling needed is a necessity for her. Elliot Gould, as the neurotic lover, seems stiff and unnatural under Bergman's direction. He's been much better in his other films. Perhaps a stronger performance in this role might have made the film work. As is, we really don't grow to understand his inconsistent behavior; Karen's assertion, late in the film, that he hates himself, comes as an uncorroborated surprise.

Only Bergman and Antonioni can take a love story and make it food for the mind rather than the senses. Regrettably, *The Touch* leaves the mind still hungry.

music:

## The Beach Boys: landfall?

By Neal Vitale

*Hung velvet overtaken me  
Din chandelier awaken me  
To a song dissolved in the dawn*

*The music hall a costly bow  
The music all is lost for now  
To a muted trumpeter's swam  
Columnated ruins domino.*

—Brian Wilson and Van Dyke Parks, from *Surf's Up*

For the second time in less than a week, an excellent group played to an underflow Boston audience. The Beach Boys followed Mother Earth's scanty crowd with less than 2500 people turning out at the Music Hall, this area's tribute to velvet and chandeliers and columnated ruins.

A Beach Boys history might

## ARTS



The two on the outside are brothers Joel and Steve Polinsky, the complete cast for the Theatre Two production of *Changes* that began this past week. *Changes* comprises three skits that attempt to force the audience to involve itself with the players. If you're receptive to the form of the presentation (a somewhat novel one for Boston area audiences) you should find the production stimulating.

books:

## Media monopoly

By Lee Giguere

*MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND AMERICAN EMPIRE* by Herbert I. Schiller (Beacon Press, \$2.95).

Schiller's slim volume is a scholarly book that documents the growth of the communications industry in America. His work demonstrates not only the fantastic growth of the medium, but also supports the claims of many critics who see both radio and television as being so profit-oriented as to have ignored the real needs of the American public and the vast potentialities of the medium.

Radio, in its early years, was dominated by the manufacturers of receiving sets, who pushed for the exploitation of the airwaves in order to boost their sales. Schiller joins this with a description of the development of television and the opening of space satellite communications to demonstrate the pattern he sees in America's use of the airwaves: the reckless plunge for quick

profits without any concern for the fullest development of the medium.

According to Schiller, the government played a role in the overutilization of this resource. Military "needs" have enjoyed almost unbridled claim to space in the electromagnetic spectrum. The Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, the government's internal communication regulatory group, has come under ever-increasing dominance by the military.

Throughout the world, in fact, the radio spectrum has been plundered to serve American interests, according to Schiller. US companies and products dominate the airwaves.

"In short, the emerging imperial network of American economics and finance utilizes the communications media for its defense and entrenchment wherever it exists already and for its expansion to locales where it hopes to become active."

recording:

## Firesign evolves

By Roger Blunt

Behind any attempt to satirize a culture is a subterranean sense of the ludicrous pomposity of man's posturing — this especially true of a satire of technology's culture, of the life style that has carcinomically exploded from the morality, aesthetics, and ethics of the machine. Especially true in this case, for the impact of technology has more rapidly and more effectively isolated man from his past, his traditions, and an imagined animalistic heritage, than any previous factor in human evolution —

Save one: Language.

And it is curious how easily what begins as a satire of technology, the mass media's ability to communicate instantly to huge numbers, yet effectively isolate the individual, its conventions, as absurd, if seen objectively, as the surrealistic reality of, say, a Wagnerian soprano — what begins as a satire of technology reaches back to become a far more profound satire of language itself, and the laughter born of unease at an unnatural technology yields to a deeper, more primordial laughter at the spectacle of an ape that stood up, assigned symbolic meanings to his grunts, and was pleased to assume that he had attained understanding. The laughter has become in a sense

very earnest indeed.

Perhaps this transition from sociology to philosophy in satire in *I Guess We're All Bozos on This Bus*, from the Bozo-sociology that opens the album to the metaphysics that closes it, is what has made the Firesign Theatre nervous on their fourth album.

The double-level of their first efforts: obvious social satire covering the unobvious social satire of the media (in this case radio production techniques), has softened. The capabilities of sound have come to be used no longer in satiric imitation of radio drama's imitation of "reality"; sound is now used to create atmosphere for more nebulous purposes. And the nebulosity shows in self-consciousness:

The lines that are links with previous albums have become obvious and strained; it is almost painful when Nancy, the Veterans' Tap Dance Administration, and shoes for industry are brought up here. There is more sexual innuendo on this album: the two balls that are effectively associated with celestial as well as earthier spheres in a history-of-man sequence are associated with what, behind an over-obvious facade of scientific experimentation with electricity, can only be an infernal fucking machine.

(Please turn to page 9)

very well be in order for a group that's been around over a decade, and could very easily be broken down into two distinct sections. 1966 and *Pet Sounds* marked a turning point for the group, just as 1967 and *Sgt. Pepper's* would be for the Beatles. An era ended for the Beach Boys with the release of that album, an era of Pendletons and woodies and striped shirts and little deuce coupes and surfer girls.

But a whole new aspect of the group came into play, as people began to realize that they were artists. The band finally stabilized around the original members, Carl and Dennis Wilson, Mike Love and Al Jardine. Brian Wilson decided to

retire from touring and became the group's resident recluse, concentrating on writing and producing in his Beverly Hills house. After using Glen Campbell as interim replacement for Brian while on the road, Bruce Johnston was added on a permanent basis to form the current group.

Then hassles started cropping up on all fronts. Internal squabbles started over the group's abandonment of their old Top 40 image of cars and surfing. Problems came up with Capitol Records over royalty discrepancies and the extent of the group's commercialism. The group's work on their new album *Smile* was hindered by

(Please turn to page 9)



# The evolution of Firesign

(Continued from page 8)

There are too many puns, and they are too cheap. The ape that learned to speak has taken to forcing two widely disparate meanings into one symbolic grunt, provoking laughter from a deep anarchistic unconscious, but attacking the facade of pompous human logic in a crude way.

The structure of the albums has become more complex. Structure itself is a strange entity: melody in music is a skeleton that supports an intangible essence of emotion; good melody by itself is not often good music. Tchaikovsky's excellent tunes support cheap emotions, Beethoven's snatches and throw-aways deceptively hide an unequalled emotional power — Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, against, say, the second movement of Beethoven's Op. 111. Subject matter in painting similarly: Hals' portraits are not Rembrandt's.

Structure predominating for its own sake is often a sign of mediocre art. Perhaps the trick is to avoid having the structure become so conscious that it seems overly contrived, present only to hide the lack of an intangible depth that it was meant to support.

## film: Blacksploitation arrives

By Bruce Marten

*Black Jesus* is such a turkey it's hard to know where to begin panning. The amateurishness of the screenplay and production are lamentable in view of the potential of the subject matter: colonial Africa in rebellion.

The basic situation is dramatic: somewhere in Belgian colonial Africa a leader has arisen among the natives, preaching an odd combination of nationalism and more-or-less Christian pacifism. He is Lalubi, the "Black Jesus" of the title. However, his message has spawned a violent revolutionary movement, and in order to crush its spirit the Belgians seek to capture him.

Lalubi is betrayed by an unidentified black turncoat. Mercenaries capture him, in the process destroying the village in which he has taken refuge, and massacring its people. They take him back to their headquarters.

The Belgian colonel offers Lalubi a choice: sign a paper repudiating the rebels and accept exile, or be tortured. Lalubi refuses. The mercenaries torture him. He does not crack. An unidentified bunch of native Uncle Tom politicians insist to the Colonel that Lalubi must be

The Firesign Theatre chose at first to parody the overripe structures of old-time radio, succeeding (in Nick Danger and elsewhere) by the approach of the so-bad-that-it's-good school that made great fun out of Charlie Chan and a great movie of *Citizen Kane*.

At first hearing, some structural aspects of the newest album seem overly contrived. The riddle asked of Dr. Memory, the interview with the mechanical President. And yet...

The conversation between Uh, Clem and the electronic President can be taken on many, many levels: it is first, of course, Walt Disney's blasphemy, the mechanical President at the 1964 World's Fair. It is the inhumanity of technology. It is the unresponsiveness of government, obviously; and yet more unobviously — the President's voice is a remarkable synthesis that somehow embodies at once an easy, charismatic assurance, and a faltering uncertainty, even dread. But the interview rapidly becomes more: Uh, Clem has come from the Shadows, and knows passwords that core dump the President's programming: words that destroy a technological future, words that

disable the androids from the Shadows who have attempted to arrest Uh, Clem for breaking the President.

And, ultimately, words that bring down Dr. Memory. Able finally to force Dr. Memory's attention on a ridiculous riddle, which has mystified the listener — each word was logical, the sentence's syntax was correct, yet the riddle was senseless, stupid — Memory's voice jumbles phonemes, meanings, a human edifice of logic that built human civilization, and comes up with nonsense sentence after nonsense sentence — *does the same thing that the album's listener did when he tried himself to make sense of the insipid riddle: analyzed strings of grunts, strings of human understanding reduced now to a computer's pitiful and frightening charisma*. And, curiously, charisma going wrong.

And, curiously, the delivery of Uh, Clem's dialogue at this point becomes embarrassingly overacted. It is as if the Firesign Theatre has suddenly seen where their social and technological satire had borne them — here they were, turning out deepies — and they had become very self-conscious.

eliminated. The Colonel washes his hands of the affair and sends Lalubi to his death.

Sound interesting? Sorry. The film is not marred by anything; its bad writing and amateurish technique remain consistent throughout.

The opening scenes are typical. We are introduced to the plot by a sequence of hard-looking soldiers bouncing Rat Patrol-style over the savannah intercut with shots of an unseen leader addressing rows of upturned black faces, and stills of "wanted" posters for Maurice Lalubi, with a reward that goes up each time the poster is shown.

In a style that demonstrates the worst of Italian cinema we are given little in the way of dialogue or script continuity; the director pads his obviously low-budget movie with cigarettes being lighted, prisoners pacing their cells, and torture.

The dialogue is pretentiously noble except where it's obscene, and the juxtaposition is ludicrous. Imagine Christ saying "Love thy neighbor, though he be a shit," and you get the idea. Most lines of this sort are mouthed by Franco Citti, who

plays a Franco-American drifter being interrogated by the sadistic sergeant when Lalubi arrives at HQ. In the space of about two hours, for no apparent reason, he becomes passionately devoted to Lalubi, shielding him from beatings, binding his wounds, and following him into death at the end of the movie. He, of course, represents Barabbas, and the rest of the crew are present in an obvious allegory awesome in its blatancy.

Woody Strode, who plays Lalubi, never gets a chance to act. He's too busy screaming and staggering in pain from his tortures. When he played a gladiator in *Spartacus*, he at least had a chance to fight back.

The most remarkable thing about this film, however, is not its content but the promotion it has received. Made by Cinecitta, the Italian studio famed for its low-budget, high-profit westerns, it is being pushed in the United States as an important *black film*. It seems the film industry has discovered that black people in this country are a largely untapped audience, eager to see films that relate to their heritage and experience.

*Black Jesus* is not that film. As a drama of African nationalism it cannot compare with the film of Robert Ruark's *Something of Value* — a 1950's movie starring Rock Hudson and Sidney Poitier before he came to dinner. The promotions for this film deserve a new word — blacksploitation. Don't waste your money.

At the Gary.



## The Beach Boys

(Continued from page 8)

Capitol's insistence on a very single-oriented effort for "Heroes and Villains," which sold poorly in the US nonetheless.

Brian Wilson found himself involved in all too many projects. He was working with Van Dyke Parks, suits and countersuits were being filed and undertakings such as "Fire Music" and the original "Surf's Up" were aborted and *Smile* was abandoned.

In its place *Smiley Smile* emerged, to be followed by *Wild Honey*, *Friends*, and *20/20*, the latter a motley collection of leftovers that were never put into other albums. And with that, the Beach Boys' relationship with Capitol ceased, and soon after, their last five albums were dropped from Capitol's catalog.

The Beach Boys' own label, Brother Records, was created as they were moved to Warners/Reprise, and many open sores healed over. *Sunflower* was their first release, and a good one, and marked the group's first real dabblings into true stereo.

Then, in August, 1971, *Surf's Up* was issued, featuring a reworked version of the famous unreleased title tune. In less than two months, it has sold more copies than any other Beach Boys album ever. Everything about the album is superb. It ranks as one of the best records of the year.

Which brings us back to Thursday at the Music Hall. The touring group the Beach Boys now have is a sixteen piece band with musicians ranging from bass players to keyboard-synthesizer operators to a horn section to percussionists (featuring Billy, of Dino, Desi, and fame). Making due with failing equipment, particularly the microphones, they were still able to put on an outstanding show.

With the exception of their encores, all the material was from *Pet Sounds* or later. They did "Good Vibrations," "Darlin'," "Do It Again," "It's About Time," "Cool, Cool Water," "Heroes and Villains," "Sloop John B." "Wouldn't It

Be Nice," and most of the *Surf's Up* album. They then broke for a short huddling with their rhythm section, coming back to do assorted solos. In total darkness, Dennis did an incredibly moving new song about his wife, and Bruce did "Disney Girls" to one of the biggest ovations of the night.

The group closed the set only to come back and, after having refusing countless yelled requests for oldies throughout the show, played "I Get Around" and finished off the night with a rousing "Johnny B. Goode."

Hearing them live, listening to their records, whether it be *Surf's Up* or *Shut Down*, and talking to the various members of the group about meditation or wine, the Beach Boys come across as one of the best, most enjoyable groups in rock.

One non-musical aspect of the Beach Boys, which at least three of the group are heavily into, is transcendental meditation. Mike Love, while appearing on WBCN after last week's concert, talked at length about TM. He had attended the TM symposium held at the end of July at UMass, Amherst, along with the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and Buckminster Fuller.

According to the meditation people, TM is a natural technique which offers a complete relaxation and a release from tension. It frees innate creative intelligence by a peeling back of the various insensitive intellectual levels and barriers. Its benefits are not selective either, as they are open to anyone willing to set aside an amount of time each day to meditate.

If it sounds interesting, there will be a series of lectures on transcendental meditation sponsored by the Cambridge offices of the Students International Meditation Society (SIMS) on Wednesday and Thursday, September 28 and 29, at 8 pm in Room 419 of the Student Center.

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**Cambridge Fair:****Eclectic Sunday shows**

By Bruce Marten

In honor of Cambridge's 125th anniversary, Cambridge Fair was held last Saturday at three churches near Harvard Square.

It was a modest event — a few panel talks, the Cambridge table tennis finals, films, slides, and booths. The day was brisk, but warm while the sun stayed out. Not many people wanted to spend the day in church basements. Visitors trickled in and out all day, never very many, but steadily. Contributions were asked for Cambridge Community Services, but otherwise everything was free.

The event was sponsored by the First Parish Social Responsibility Committee, in cooperation with the United Ministry at



Harvard and Radcliffe. It was held at The First Parish in Cambridge (Unitarian), The First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, and Christ Church. Christ Church hosted booths for over a dozen civic and service organizations. There the American Friends Service Committee and Vocations for Social Change

rubbed noses with the Red Cross and the Boy Scouts.

The First Church auditorium included exhibits by IBM, Arthur D. Little, Claus Gelotte and several Chambers of Commerce — a trade fair in miniature. IBM's Ecology Decision Game, subtitled "Route the Garbage Trucks" was hands-down favorite there. The game was played on a remote terminal phone-linked to the 360/67 at MIT; children especially wanted to try the interactive educational system.

I played the Ecology Decision Game for an hour and took a beating.

First Parish, the most richly appointed of the three churches, hosted the table tennis finals, The Proposition Circus children's show, and a Black Music, Inc. tribute to Louis Armstrong.

The First Parish basement contained several exhibits, including Beacon Press's, where a four-volume set of The Pentagon Papers leered over at the MIT Press booth. The Cambridge Library and Historical Commission was offering copies of the first Cambridge Chronicle and their survey of Cambridge Architecture. In the middle of the room a six-sided tentlike polyhedron clicked mechanically as slide projectors within displayed scenes of Harvard-Radcliffe and MIT, while a recording detailed MIT's role in creating a better Cambridge. Title of the exhibit: "Co-creating the University City."

Overhead the Harvard Observatory's model of the Orbiting Solar Observatory rotated on a pylon. The gallery upstairs contained a bust of B.F. Skinner. Altogether a highly eclectic Cambridge Fair.

**Centrex extensions, new system on way**

By Ken Vaca

Conversion of the MIT extension system to Centrex on August 12, 1972 will allow all Institute phones to be directly connected to metropolitan telephones.

Centrex will permit both direct inward and outward dialing, thus giving the internal extension system access to the regular telephone network without operator assistance. To call one extension from another, one would dial 5 or 3 followed by NNNN. To call an extension from the outside, one would dial 253-NNNN or 255-NNNN. However, some phones will be restricted and not allowed to place or receive certain types of calls, such as toll calls.

The new system will also provide the capability to make conference calls with up to six parties on the line at any one time. Other features will include "station-hunting," which directs callers to alternative lines; touch-tone dialing capabilities; speed-dialing which reduces the number of digits that must be dialed to place a call; and variable call forwarding which will forward calls to the desired party regardless of which phone stations he moves to. Calls placed to 864-6900, the old MIT number,

will be intercepted and directed to the appropriate Centrex number.

The initial cost of Centrex will be approximately \$75,000. This includes the cost of moving equipment from Building 10 to Building E19 and the renovation of the phone office. Operating costs will increase about \$5,000 per month when the new system is activated. Presently, the MIT extension network costs the Institute about \$6,500 per month.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will house the central computer switching system, a No. 1 Electronic Switching System unit, in a new building at Fifth and Bent streets.

Dormitory telephones will change little. Mr. Morton Berlan, Director of the MIT Telecommunications Office, recommended that Institute extensions be excluded from fraternities under the new system. If the houses retain MIT phones after the switch to Centrex, Berlan said, most fraternities could expect their average bill to increase from \$23.75 to \$35.70. Installation of outside NET&T lines would effect considerable savings.

**CHANGING FACE of HARVARD SQ****RIOT of 69**

Above: Claus Gelotte camera store exhibit speaks for itself. The riot took place on April 15, 1971, when 2000 people marched from the Moratorium on Boston Common and attempted to "occupy" Harvard Square. They were routed by police. More than 200 injuries were reported.

Above left: bust of Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner, by Lilly Saarinen, on exhibit in Edna Stabbins Gallery at First Parish Church in Cambridge, Zero Garden Street.

Below: the many faces of Cambridge as seen by Planning for People, originators of the Brattle Street pedestrian mall concept.

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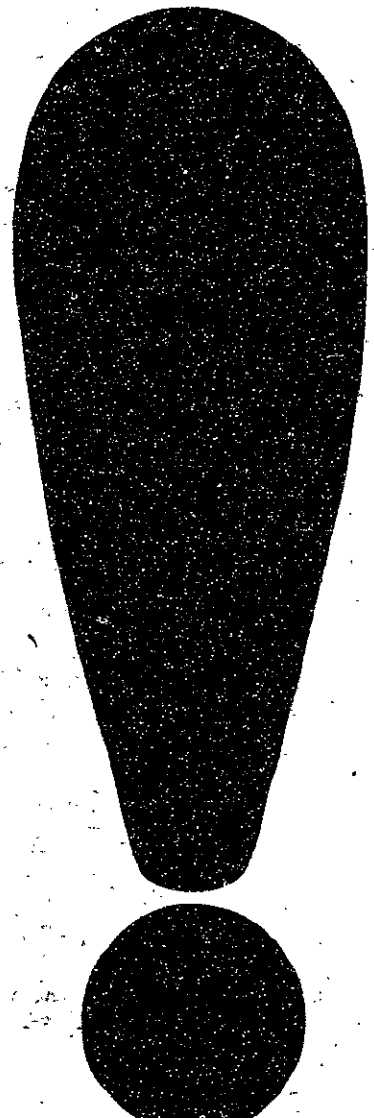
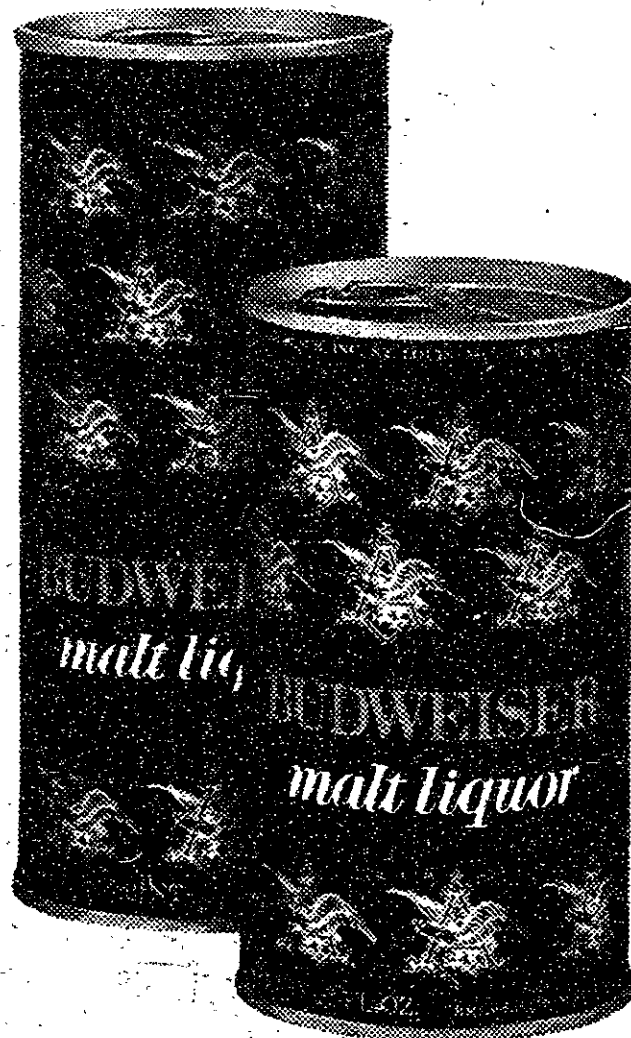
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film:

# 'Basic Training': Wiseman in the army now

One of the highlights of the Cambridge Fair was the first showing of Frederick Wiseman's new documentary film, *Basic Training*, at Harvard's Towell Lecture Hall on Saturday night. Attendance, unfortunately, was sparse, owing to poor publicity, but the 200 or so people who had picked up tickets during the day at First Church were given a free look at the newest work of one of America's finest documentary filmmakers.

Wiseman is a Cambridge lawyer-turned filmmaker. His *High School*, shot at Northeast High in Philadelphia, has become famous for its exposure of the miniature fascist society contained in America's public schools. *Titicut Follies*, his first

movie, shot at Bridgewater State Mental Hospital, so embarrassed the Commonwealth of Massachusetts they went to court for an injunction. It still cannot be publicly shown in this state. *Hospital* and *Law and Order* go behind the facades of two more American institutions, the general hospital and the police — with devastating impact.

*Basic Training* is about boot camp: Fort Knox, Kentucky. It contains just what you'd expect it to: tough topkicks threatening to kick ass at the slightest infraction of the rules, lines of men getting shaved and fingerprinted like convicts, and repeatedly, formations of men, marching, marching, marching.

But Wiseman has managed to

capture the unexpected as well. In one scene, for example, a black GI tells the commanding officer he'd rather go to jail "and get it over with" than put up with any more army crap. In another, a despondent draftee named Hickman explains his desire to commit suicide to the chaplain, who gave a pep talk straight out of *Catch-22*.

Wiseman's ability to capture the crassness and absurdity of institutions is that of a master editor — he knows when to cut, and how to juxtapose film segments for maximum effect. Technically, his camerawork and sound tracks are remarkably good, especially considering his extremely low-budget style of working: 16mm black & white,

mostly hand-held, with a crew of two or four, including himself. Wiseman's standards consistently demonstrate that low-budget documentaries need not be of poor quality.

Some of the sequences in *Basic Training* reflect the changes wrought by the Vietnam war. Dissident or listless GI's and the attitudes of trainers who've been there reflect how bad the war has been for morale. One memorable sequence shows a column on a brisk march, singing not the traditional ribald hiking song, but "Mr. Nixon drop the bomb, so's I don't have to go to 'Nam." Training lectures on the M-16 and Claymore mine harp the same thing — "We don't like it there, but we're there, so we

do the best we can and try not to get killed."

A lot remains the same about the Army, though. Much of *Basic Training* reminded me of a late show movie called *The D.I.*, a bit of Fifties patriotic schmaltz in which the bumbling draftees, under the tutelage of Jack Webb, the drill instructor, toughen up, sharpen up and become REAL MEN. *The D.I.* ended with a "graduation day" parade on the drill field, with the Marine Band blasting away on the soundtrack. *Basic Training* ends with a similar parade, only the marching is sloppy and the brass slightly off-key, and the men are not marching off into a John Wayne movie.

— Bruce Marten

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# SPORTS

## Booters beaten by HC despite new game plan

By Nakir Minazian

Despite some good new talent and a revamped style of play, the Tech booters flagged in their season's opener, losing an overtime match at Holy Cross, 3-2.

The Tech attack was based on a new, controlled short passing game using a standard three back defense and a four man line, one of whom serves as a trailer. In the first half, this worked to the Techmen's favor as they controlled the ball especially well in the middle of the field. Midway through the first quarter, Marc Carignan '72 scored out of a scramble in front of the net to give the booters an early 1-0 lead.

Throughout the first half, Holy Cross had a few good scoring opportunities all squelched by goalie Tom Aden '72 and one great second quarter in-the-goal save by fullback Eric Barklis '74.

The second half was less organized with the Techmen not passing and working together as

well. The Holy Cross center half cut through the defense and tied the score, from twenty yards out, in the third period. But about one minute later, Samuel Dzinasa '75 put in a rebound of a shot off of a corner kick to put Tech back on top 2-1.

Holy Cross stormed back and carried the play for the rest of the third and most of the fourth period. Just as the victory appeared to be within reach, with about two minutes remaining, a crossing pass to the Holy Cross left wing was headed out of a crowd and over the head of goalie Aden, to put the game into overtime. Holy Cross scored in the second overtime and sewed up what should have been a Tech victory.

With a little more work together, the team should improve, as Coach Bill Morrison has more depth than in past years. The team record doesn't look to improve immediately as they meet last year's NCAA finalist Harvard on Wednesday, at Harvard.



BTP quarterback Mark Lewandowski '73 is surrounded by DTD defenders John Lange '73 (in the air) and Cliff Ananian '71. Defense dominated this game as both teams' quarterbacks received strong pass rushes.

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

## Delts win in overtime, 6-6

The outcome of Saturday's 'A' league football opener between Beta Theta Pi and Delta Tau Delta was in doubt until the last play of the tie-breaking overtime period, and the final result was not decided by the score but by eight yards of Briggs Field grass. Wayne Flagg batted down a Mark Lewandowski pass, stopping BTP on their own 32 yard line (80 yard field), and thus making DTD the victors in the 6-6 game.

According to IM rules, in the event of a tie at the end of regulation time, a 16-play overtime goes into effect. The ball is placed at mid-field and each team is given two series of four downs each in which to gain yardage. If no further scoring occurs, the team which ends up on its opponent's territory is declared the winner.

Now picture the action and imagine the tension. DTD got the ball for their last series of downs on their own 23. They had to move it across the 40 or lose. QB Jim Shields completed a 22-yard pass to TE Rick Casler to put the Delts on the Betas' 35.

The Betas held, and took possession there. They had to move five yards to win the game. Lewandowski had 6 completions for 12 attempts passing in the second half using end Bill Pinkston as his primary receiver. He was also a rushing threat, having

run the keeper three times. The Delt defense had an obvious problem — they couldn't give either short or long yardage. Wisely they stuck to their 3-3-2 defense to keep the pressure on with the pass rush. It paid off when Mike Oaks and Cliff Ananian dropped Lewandowski for a three-yard loss. That was the critical play of the overtime period and was typical of the fine play of the Delt's defensive line and linebackers, which caught the Beta QB some five times for losses.

The Delts went ahead in the first period on a 30-yard TD pass from Shields to Warren Sherman. Shields completed eleven passes for 25 attempts and was intercepted twice. BTP scored in the third period when

a bad snap from center on fourth down gave them the ball on the Delts' 10-yard line. Lewandowski quickly took advantage of the break with a touchdown pass to Pinkston.

The low 6-6 score clearly indicates that it was a defensive game. Neither team's offensive line could cope with the other's pass rush. The Betas used a 3-2-3 defensive alignment and thus had one less man available for the rush than the Delts with their 3-3-2. This may have been the crucial point, as Shields was caught but three times in his backfield, where the Beta QB's O'Brien and Lewandowski were dropped a total of six times.

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## Mariners first in Danmark

By Randy Young

In their first trophy event of the new season, the MIT varsity sailors came away with one of the biggest victories the men's team has had in recent years. The mariners won the Danmark Trophy Regatta at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, and by doing so established themselves as one of the top squads in the country.

It was the first time since 1965 that the Tech sailors had won the event, and Tom Bergan '72 and Alan Spoon '73 accomplished the feat by sailing consistently well throughout the two days of the regatta. The 16-school championship caliber field included teams from all over the United States, as well as schools from Great Britain and Canada.

Especially significant is the fact that the top three finishers in last year's National Intercollegiate finals, the University of Southern California, Harvard, and the University of Rhode Island, all finished well down in the fleet. USC and URI each had returning All-Americans sailing, as did King's Point.

Spoon, with Dean Kriss '73 crewing, took low-point honors in B-division, and Bergan, sailing with Steve Cucchiaro '74 as crew, tied for second in Division A. By winning the first race, Bergan took Tech's only first place. The winds were light and fluky both Saturday and Sunday, and the lead changed hands several times.

MIT went into the last race with a good lead over Tufts, followed by the Imperial College of London. Imperial College overtook the Tufts team, but the Tech sailors increased their lead to twelve points, providing the final margin of victory. Imperial College placed second, with Tufts third. The rest of the fleet, in order of their finish, consisted of King's Point, Yale, URI, USC, Harvard, Coast Guard, Brown,

British University Sailing Association, Boston University, Dartmouth, Princeton, Royal Military College (of Kingston, Ontario), and Northeastern.

In a dinghy invitational here on the Charles River on Saturday, Larry Bacow '73 and Walter Frank '74 both won their divisions and skippered the Tech squad to a victory, again in light and variable winds. Bacow had an especially good day, compiling three first place and two second place finishes for the five races. Finishing behind MIT were Tufts, Boston State, Coast Guard, University of Maine/Portland, Stonehill, and Merrimack. Don Killisch '73 and Frank Miller '72 crewed for Bacow and Frank, respectively.

Frank Keil '73 and Sandy Warrick '72 skippered for the squad in a regatta at Yale on Sunday, and placed fourth, behind Tufts, Yale, and Coast Guard. Launey Thomas and Seseño Nunez, both sophomores, crewed.

The women's team placed third in the Captain's Cup regatta at Tufts on Saturday. Very

fluky winds made for difficult sailing. Maria Bozzuto '73, with Shelley Bernstein '74 crewing, sailed in A-division, while Lynn Roynance '72 and Gail Baxter '74 co-skippered in Division B. The regatta was won by the Radcliffe team.

The MIT freshman team, after winning the first meet of the season last weekend, was leading after two races of an invitational at Tufts, when lack of wind forced cancellation of the regatta. The frosh held a one point lead over Bowdoin, followed by Harvard, Tufts, Brown, and Coast Guard. David Aldrich, Jim Ballantine, Chuck Tucker, Scott McKenzie, and Rob Parker did the sailing for the squad.

A Women's Novice Regatta rounded out the action for the weekend, and Martha Donahue '74 took first place honors, as she moved the boat well in the light air. The regatta was held here at MIT, and the Charles River served up its usual set of light weather conditions.

Judging by this weekend's results, the season outlook is promising for all the teams.

## BENCHWARMER

By Brad Billetteaux

The following is a plea, pure and simple, to 'A' league football teams to remove the play-for-blood attitude from their game plans. With the exception of the Delt-Beta game, 'A' league action over the weekend was marred by poor sportsmanship and excessive hard-hitting.

Example: In the PGD-SAE game, five Fijis ended up with injuries that required hospitalization. One Fiji was knocked out with a leg injury on the first play from scrimmage. One SAE got a shoulder injury on the second play. Without implying any connection between these two, this certainly exemplifies the over-application of force in hitting.

Example: In the next to last play of the same game, an SAE defensive lineman caught an elbow to the lip, producing considerable bleeding. In the next play, a Fiji was hit so hard that the ambulance was required. Competitiveness is inherent to every MIT student, but such cheap shots and grudge playing should never be associated with this institution.

Example: A slugfest broke out in the BSU-LCA contest when a BSU defender tackled LCA's quarterback and began punching him. In fact, tackling, clipping and personal fouls completely characterized this game. Verbal insults flew both ways, and while they don't hurt anyone, they cause flared tempers which do.

On the practical side, poor sportsmanship costs. BSU was the better football team on the field Sunday, but their attitude cost them the game. They were victims of the most inept officiating, but had they kept their cool and concentrated on the game rather than the officials and their own personal vendettas, they would have won.

The 'A' leaguers however were not the only offenders. On the order of 50 injuries of all types were reported over 29 games, a horrendous average. This reporter appeals to all players of all leagues — play football for sport, not blood.

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Second class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. The Tech is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations, and once during the first week in August, by The Tech, Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617 864-6900, extension 2731 or 1541. United States Mail subscription rates: \$4.50 for one year, \$8.00 for two years.

Tuesday, September 28, 1971